BATTLE FOR THE STATE.

Sentiment and Opinions in a Hotbed of Republicanism.

WHAT ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY WILL DO

The "Bloody Shirt" Canvass Holding Fast Radical Voters.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1879. If a Robinson democrat wishes encouragement this is the last place in the State of New York for him to come just at the present time. Since the republican party was organized St. Lawrence county has been the hottest of radical hotbeds. No democratic tidal wave ever reached it to produce any perceptible impression. "Stalwartism" is to-day as vigorous and determined as when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. From impressions gleaned in conversation with republicans here I can safely say that the democrats might as well try to tear down with their hands the rock of Gibraltar as to make any effectual breach in the ranks of republicanism in St. Lawrence county. Notwithstanding this fact I have found a couple of exceedingly sanguine democrats here who assert that Governor Robinson will receive about one thousand republican votes in the county. I confess the result of my investigations does not warrant such an assertion. The party, as a whole, apparently stands firm to the fortunes of A. B. The usual republican majority may be looked for from St. Lawrence on election day, always providing that the weather is fine. Some democrats assured me that a number of republican farmers will undoubtedly desert the Cornell ticket on election day by reason of their admiration for the economical and honest government of Lucius Robinson. But the orators of the party, evidently seeing the danger of such issues, have devoted themselves vigorously to a refutation of allegations in this respect, and have without doubt (rightfully or wrongfully I will not undertake now to discuss) created a considerable reaction in favor of their candidate on those stand-

REPUBLICAN TACTICS-THAT "SOLID SOUTH. The "bloody shirt" campaign, however, I found to be far more powerful in closing up republican ranks in St. Lawrence county (as in many other parts of the State through which I have travelled) than any other issues brought forward. If Lucius Robinson is beaten at the polls he may truce defeat to the adroit and vigorous speeches of his antagonists on national issues. Although fifteen years have elapsed since the end of the war, yet the sectional heartburnings of that bloody period are again and again rekindled by republican stump speakers throughout the ength and breadth of the State. An extract from a speech of Senator Conkling, just delivered in this vicinity, will give some idea of the intensity and bitterness of this line of argument:-

"And let me say to you right here, once for all, and I ask you to remember it and to try me by it, that unless New York interposes to prevent it, next year the government of this country-not only the Presidency, but the two houses of Congress-will pass into the hands of the very men who plunged this country into a Red Sea of revolution who draped this land in mourning and deluged it with blood. It was in 1865, under the apple tree at Appoint tox the stupendous fraud called the Confederacy collapsed and disappeared. It is now 1879, and the very men who caused the rebellion, and the very men who dipped their feet in the best blood of this nation and made the tongues of their dogs red with the same, have come back and taken possession of both houses of Congress, taken your governstrangle it unless it made terms, and the President gave up his conscience and his oath as the price and the penalty of allowing the government to con-

and the penalty of allowing the government to continue."

There is a good sample of the style of speech which has tingled the ears of citizens of St. Lawrence and every other county of the State during the past month. The effect is marked. As Governor Fenton said to me in Jamestown:—"The leaders of the republican party have adroitly gone over the heads of Cornell, Soule and others of the State ticket; in discussing national issues the people forget the individuality of those candidates." With such a condition of affairs and such sentiments, almost universally approved in St. Lawrence, what chance exists for the democracy to break in upon the solid republican phalanx of this county? None that I can see. A glance at the figures of 1874-6 will give information as to the great strength of republicanism in this section of the State:—

Dix's majority...... 5,240 Morgan's majority 7,615
A purchasable vote of some two hundred is said
to be found in Ogdensburg and vicinity. An opportunity for republican or democratic "bar'is" consequently exists. This purchasable element is understood to consist of French Canadians of the lower
class, who are not identified with any political
organization, nor do they care particularly whether
the executive chair is occupied after the 1st of
January next by Lucius Robinson or Alonzo B.
Cornell.

Cornell.

A REPUBLICAN EDITOR'S CRITICISMS.

"I tell you that somebody will be terribly sold after the election," remarked Colonel Remington, editor and proprietor of the leading republican paper in St. Lawrence county. "It won't be our side, I can tell you."

can tell you."
"You are evidently confident of Cornell's election?"
"There isn't a doubt of it."

"You are evidently confident of Cornell's election?"

"There isn't a doubt of it."

"Have you found any of your political colleagues who will vote for Robinson?"

"Not one. I have talked with all our speakers, friends and canvassers who have been working in the county since the nominations. They all tell me that they have not discovered a single republican who will vote against Cornell. We sent a Cornell delegation from here, and I tell you the republicans of St. Lawrence are for him to a man. He is the kind of a candidate that suits them. He is honest, rapable, and has good executive ability. He has been constantly, of late, brought into contact with the active workers of the party throughout the State. Anybody who knows anything about politics can tell you that such a candidate is the very strongest that could be placed in the field."

"Then there is no defection in St. Lawrence tounty?"

"Several people have come into my office lately and asked that question. They seemed anxious to

tell you that such a candidate is the very strongest that could be placed in the field."

"Then there is no defection in St. Lawrence county?"

"Several people have come into my office lately and asked that question. They seemed auxious to find out. Some remarked that they heard about several republican farmers in the interior who were favorable to Robinson. I told them to go back and disabuse their minds of such ridiculous notions. Those making campaign speeches I told to devote about one-haif of their remarks to an explanation of the Robinson claims as to reduction of taxes. It was easy to explode such claims, and they followed my advice. Since then the eyes of our farmers have been opened, and it is not likely that they will now draw mistaken conclusions from the figures put before them. There may be a few college professors and men of the George William Curtis stamp who will vote against Mr. Cornell here, but I am of the positive opinion that our candidate will go out of St. Lawrence county with a larger majority than was ever given in any gubernatorial election before. We will poll our full vote—not quite as much as 1876, but more than that of 1874. Kelly may get two or three hundred votes in St. Lawrence, and I think 60,000 in the whole State."

A CITY OFFICIAL CORRENGUATES.

Colonel Remington's statements were fully correborated by Mr. Lytle, City Clerk of Ogdensburg. He also called attention to the great chorts being made by democrats in every school district of the county for their ticket. Documents were circulated by the barrel, energetic attempts being made to encourage the prohibition vote, so as to draw off a little in that way from republican strength.

STATE COMMITTERMAN MAGORE COMMITTERMAN.

Mr. Daniel Magone, it will be recollected, was chairman of the Democratic State Committee for three years. He was also one of the commission selected by Governor Tilden to investigate the Canal King frands after the celebrated message on the subject had been submitted to the Legislature of 1875. Mr. Magone l

dividual for criterism as to those canal frauds simply because he happens to be a candidate for an important office on the opposition side. I can say that the whole canal system was corrupt and the State robbed of a large amount of money. It is needless to go over these transactions. The public are familiar with them. The public, too, are familiar

with the names of many of the men opposed to Governor Robinson and who favor Mr. Kelly in this fight. They will readily recognize willard Johnson, Delos De Wolf, Georne De Lord, Thaddeus Davis, Jarv' Lord, and others of that rtamp. Mr. Soule was an engineer on the middle division of the canals. These public waterways were divided into eastern, western and middle branches. To use a mild phrase, Mr. Soule permitted work to go on which everybody understood was 'irregular.'"

"Any Kelly organization in this county, Mr. Magono?"

Magone?"
"No. Kelly may get a few votes, but that is all."
"Are the Robinson demograts in St. Lawrence much frightened by the Kelly bolt?"
"On the contrary, they are encouraged. They understand that it is about time to get rid of Kellyism and Tammany Hall. The issue has now been made, and we expect to gain many republican as well as independent democratic votes that would be otherwise alienated from us were we working in harmony with Tammany. This will be the end of Kelly, no matter what results follow the election of next week."

matter what results follow the election of next week."

"Are thore many Irish Catholics in this county who will vote for Kelly?"

"No. sir. I have always argued against the policy of dragging religious discussion into politics, and the individual or party who attempts it is sure to be defeated. Kelly has made another great blunder here. I hold, too, that religious opinions should have nothing whatever to do with a man's political advancement. I put forward those views when Mr. Kernan was nominated for Governor. Objections of this character were undoubtedly raised to the gentleman's canvass at the time, and also in the United States Senatorship struggle. We were able to crush them out in the latter, where the field of operations was narrowed down to the Legislature, but we could not accomplish much in that direction where the vote of the whole State was to be considered."

"St. Lawrence county has a heavy republican majority. Do you know of any defection to Robinson?"

"Ido. I have met several republicans who will

"St. Lawrence county has a heavy republican majority. Do you know of any defection to Robinson?"

"I do. I have met several republicans who will vote for him. They will do so on the broad ground of subserving the beat interests of the State—reduction of taxation, and to strike an effectual blow at a disreputable machine which aims to reduce control of the State simply for the great patronage and emolument it affords."

A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. Darrow, proprietor of the democratic paper in Ogdensburg (The Adexace), is under the impression that neither of the leading parties in St. Lawrence will poll as large a vote as is usually cast at gubernatorial contests. "This is a hide-bound republican county," he says, "and it is almost impossible to get the majority party to read anything but republican literature. The farmers will place the republican paper beside their Bible and study both with equal reverence. I notice, however, that there is not as much enthusiasm among them as formerly. We had Vice President Wheeler here a few days since, and he delivered one of his thundering, 'bloody shirt' speeches. It seemed to elicit no particular tokens of approbation."

"How about the democratic canvass?"

"Well, although we are here in the very midst of radicalism we are able to furnish a good many democratic votes—more, I think, than can be found in about thirty-seven other counties of the State, some of which, too, give democratic majorities. I made a comparison at one time in these counties, and think that we can beat each of them in that way. Some local squabbles, arising out of the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention, may interfore a little with the fulness of the democratic votes. Some of the younger and more active democratic vote. Some of the younger and more active democratic vote. Some of the younger and more active democratic wore. Some of the younger and more active democratic vote. Some of the younger and more active democratic wore. Some of the younger and more active democratic vote. the State controversy."

Mr. Darrow is not quite as sanguine of the number of Robinson republicans in this county as Mr. Magone.

AN EMPHATIC STATEMENT. Mr. Taliman, proprietor of the Seymour House in Ogdensburg, being asked if he knew of any republi-cans in the county who will vote for Robinson, an-

Oggensburg, being asked if he knew of any republicans in the county who will vote for Robinson, answered:—

"I don't know of one. If there is one we would look upon it as a wonderful thing."

A VETERAN REPUBLICAN SPEARS—INTERESTING MEMORIAL OF SILAS WIGGUT.

General R. W. Judson, an aged and highly respectable republican of Ogdensburg, differs somewhat with the estimates of the hotel proprietor and others on that political side. He thinks that probably two hundred republicans may be found who will sliently cast their ballots for Robinson. "Of course," he says, "if you ask them they will doubtless tell you that they will vote for Cornell. They do not like to be recognized in their party as kickers. I met one of them to-day, who stated that under no circumstances would he vote for the head of the republican State ticket."

General Judson is a lawyer by profession. In former years he took an active part in politics, being a rabid democrat before the war. He was a great admirer and personal friend of Silas Wright, and showed me a letter from that distinguished democrat relating principally to the canvass of 1844 and the safequards which should be thrown around the ballot box and the tickets. Mr. Wright was then running for Governor of the State. The letter reads as follows:—

Canyon, November 8, 1844.

My Dear Sira—By the request of Mr. Chatcher I return

running for Governor of the State. The letter reads as follows:—

CANTON, November S, 1844.

My Dean Sir—By the request of Mr. Thatcher I return you the enclosed ballot, and thank you exceedingly for an opportunity to examine it. An exact copy ought to be made and stersotyped and inserted in every democratic paper in the Union; and I suggest that you and Mr. King make up a letter to the Argus and make the suggestion to Mr. Croswell. When the conclusive evidence is in our hands of one of the tricks of wealth and corruption to invade our ballot boxes, we ought to perjectuate it and to impress it upon our voters; and the appropriate time is not just before, but just after an excited election.

J consider the news sent by Mr. King this morning as conductive of the State. Our majority will be small; I think not much different from 6.490, but Mr. Russell and mysolf have taken a look, and think we cannot fare worse than to have 70 members of the Assembly to 58, 6 Sentators to 2, and 19 members of the Assembly to 58, 6 Sentators to 22, and 19 members of the Assembly to 58, 6 Sentators to 18, this is saving the detail very well for so close a run. Please say to Mr. King we are very thankful to him for his news of the morning. I have not time to write to him. Tell him I wish he would inform me when he incus leaving for the South. In great hase, I am, truly

aving for the South. In great haste. I am, tru SILAS WRIGHT R. W. Judson, Esq.

R. W. Judson, Esq.

The ballot alluded to in Governor Wright's letter was fraudulent—printed by his opponents for the purposes of deception. General Judson has in his office quite a valuable collection of such rare and historic documents, including original letters from Andrew Jackson, George Washington and other prominent personages in American history. He is an antiquarian with enthusiastic tastes, and has spent over thirty years in making such collections.

DEMOGRATIC CLAIMS REFUTED.

Mr. Andrew Richardson has been for many years a resident of Ogdensburg. Although a republican Custom House official he does not take any active interest in local politics, having been appointed entrely upon private merits. The gentleman served as an officer in the Union army for three years. He is evidently intelligent and observant as to St. Lawronce country politics.

"I can vouch for it that no republican disaffection exists in this locality," states Mr. Richardson. "The republican organization is as solid as a rock for Cornell. We will give him at least six thousand majority."

"On what main political issues do the republicans

republican organization is as solid as a rock for Cornell. We will give him at least six thousand majority."

"On what main political issues do the republicans of St. Lawrence principally hold together at this time?"

"The solid South is objectionable. They are afraid of intrusting the reins of government absolutely again in the hands of men who recently carried arms for the purpose of breaking up the Union. As for myself I have just as much respect for a robel as a Union soldier. The former was mistaken in estimates of duty to his country, and I am willing to forgive him. But are not the Southern people going a little too fast? Was not that extra session of Congress a failure? I think the people are frightened, and will continue to repose confidence in the regulation party. As to the claims of Governor Robinson in matters of reform, reduction of taxation and so forth, we think up here that the constitutional amendments had a good deal to do with those things. Governor Cornell, had he been in Albany during the past three years, would have done equalty as well as Governor Robinson. He could not help himselt."

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

An enthusiastic republican mass meeting was held at the Rink, on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The vast building was well filled and United States District Attorney Stewart L. Woodford presided. Congressman William Lawrence, of Ohio, presided. Congressman William Lawrence, of Ohio, delivered an address on the "Solid South." The next speaker was ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, who was followed by Franklin Woodruff, the present candidate for Mayor. He had never made a personal attack upon the Rev. Mr. Beecher, he said, and never proposed driving him out of Brooklyn. The statement that he had cheated the government was also false. Speeches were then made by Colonel Oliver T. Beard, of Michigan, and Mr. F. B. Fisher.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Charles S. Baker has been renominated by the Rochester republicans for the Assembly.

The Republican Convention of Elizabeth, N. J., last evening nominated for Mayor ex-Congressman Amos Clark, Jr. The nomination was accepted.

Mr. Robert Ray Hamilton, son of General Schuyler Hamilton, was favorably mentioned in the address of the Municipal Society prepared Wednesday night for the position of Alderman in the Seventh district.

His name was inadvertently omitted in the report in yesterday's Hc ALD. Patrick Fingleton and Walter F. West, who were arrested on Wednesday night for interrupting a speaker at the Kelly mass meeting in Brooklyn by

speaker at the Kelly mass meeting in Brooklyn by cheering for Robinson, were arraigned before Ju-tice Walch yesterday and pleaded not guilty. Their examination was set down for Thursday merning next. The Independent Republican Executive Committee, from their headquarters, No. 8 Union square, have sent a letter to the Cornell and Ho-kins Campaign Club inviting those "stalwarts" to meet them in debate on Saturday evening on the issues which have led the independents to oppose the election of Cornell and Soule.

General Sloeum, ex-Mayor Hunter, Corporation Counsel De Witt, John O'Mahony, William Marchall

and other prominent democratic citizens of the Third Scantorial district of Kings county, have published a card indorsing Frederick A. Schreeder, the regular republican candidate for Senator, and recommending democrata to vote for him. The democratic convention indorsed W. W. Goodrich, the candidate of the bolting republicans.

THE STATE CANDIDATES.

Offices.
overnor.
out. Governor.
cretary of State Governor Caleb Pink John W. Meares.
Lieut Governor Osborne Ward James H. Bronso Secretary of State. M. F. O'Reiliy Alpho. A. Hopkin Comparolistr. C. E. Collenburg Caleb W. Alib.
Treasurar. J. B. Johnson Stephen Morritt.
Attorney General. To be filled Watter Farringto State Engineer. Henry H. Muenker. J. H. Johnson THE SENATE. Dist. Republican. Democrat. Temperance, 1—John Birdeall. Chas. S. Dangen. Charles R. Street. 2— William H. Murtha. 3-F. A. Schroeder.
John C. Jacobs....W.McD.Wood.‡
Edward Hogan.... 11—Geo. H. Fussel.

12—W.H. Robertson
13—E. M. Madden. Benj. C. Sears. ... John H. Devine.
14—J. J. Werner. .. Charles A. Fowler.
16—S. H. Wondover, W. G. Mandeville. C. F. Clarke.
16—Isanc V. Baker, Charles Highes. ... Orville Griffin.
17—W. W. Braman, Edward Nowcomb. James J. Franklin.
18—Wab'r Wagner.
10—W. W. Rockwell, John Kaenan. John Keenan.
20—D. S. Lynde. ... Albert Andrews. ...
21—B. Winston. ... Don A. King. Don A. King.
22—G. B. Anderson, James Stevens. ... James Mitchell.
21—G. B. Anderson, James Stevens. ... James Mitchell. 24-E. G. Hulbert.
25-D. McCarthy. Joel Thayer. ... R. L. Bachman.†
26-W. B. Woodin. Goo. W. Schnyler. Chas. L. Shurger.*
William B. Wayno.
27-Ira Davenport. William B. Pratt. Allon T. Wood.*
28-Geo. P. Lord. Andrew Oliver. ... Almon Gage.*
29-E. L. Pitts. ... A. H. S. Warner. J. L. Angle.*
Charles Efface.†
30-J. H. Loomis. .. C. F. Wadsworth. †
31-B. W. Williams. Delevan F. Clark. Prancis W. Con.*
32-L. B. Sessions. Wm. H. Henderson Sibs Vinton.*
B. J. Lowis.† THE ASSEMBLY. 1—WHShing'rl'nd. Thomas Powers. J. J. Lawson.*

1—WHShing'rl'nd. Thomas Powers. J. J. Lawson.*

Michael Cassidy.

2—H. Griggs. Aron Fuller. Ambrore Morgan.*

Francis Murshal.

3—S. Curtis Park. Ignatius Wilos.*

George A. Miller.

Joseph Hynes. Joseph Hynes.

James Hayden.

James Hayden.

ALLEGANY.

S. H. Morgan. John Carpenter.

A. H. Lewis.*†

BROONE.

A. E. Andrews. Abram H. Green.

CATTARAGUS.

A.E. Andrews. Abram D. Greek.
CATTALLEGUS.
1-Z. G. Bullock . Edwin C. Howard. . J. H. Gould.
Silas Lamb. 2-J. M. Congdon, Abnor Aldrick, Keeler.* C. W. Ingersoll. CAYUGA.

1—H. D. Ferris. ...James V. Whito ...Charles Near.*
2—H. W. Tuthill ...Arvid Mosher ...David II. Fostor.*
CHACTAUQUA
1—C. P. Ingersoll. Alouzo C. Fickard., Alonzo C. Plekard.
2—Smith Clark ...John F. Wilson. ...John F. Wilson.* Wm. P. Mooers, Royal Corbin. J. E. Gillette. Chas. W. Trimper. S. A. Childs. F. T. You Hoesen C. E. Burlingame. DELAWARE.
Robert Brates. John W. Griffin. P. G. Northrop. 1-I. S. Carpenter. Levi P. Hatch.* R. Tompkins.† 2-C. Pitcher John O'Brien Chas. E. Simpson, Thos. E. Hoster. 1-Julius O'Brien, John M. Laughlin.. 2-Frank Sisp.... Caspor J. Drescher. 3-James Ash.... Murshall N Jones.

5-Henry J. Hurd Charles C. Kirby ... Joseph Mugridge. 1-W. F. Weston...Rich. L. Trumbull., Rich. L. Trumbull. W. D. Brennan, Chand, Ellsworth, FULTON AND HABILTON, Daniel A. Wells, Wirliam Wemple. John Sanders, Julius Reed. Aza F. Lawrence.*

James Strade. Albert J. Parker. John A. Erkson.* James Strade. ADDITION. J. T. Spofford.*
W. D. Gorstine, James B. Raften. J. T. Spofford.*
George Fisher.*

Ind. Democrat.

Republican. Democrat C.A. Chickering, Atex. H. Cro-Arch. Kennedy. Ambros Albert Heath. G. S. Miller. William G. Hatch. Madison Hull. MONROS.

1-Geo. L. Seely., William J. Fowler., J. J. Cornell.†

2- Joseph H. Carran., S. C. Hough.†

3-Fred. P. Root. Libbins F. Spencer, E. J. Mackford.† John Warner. W. S. Farley. NEW YORK.

John Warner.

NEW YORK.

Ded. Republican.

Tammuny.

James Fitzgerald. M. C. Murphy.

2-W. M. Doyle. T. P. Walsh.

3- W. H. Melntyre. George Gibbs.

4-R. J. Donras. J. H. McCarthy. C. W. Hovey.

5-W. J. Kys.

JWinterbottem E. M. Fox. Michael Norton.

JScherding.

7-L. I. Hayes. H. L. Powers. H. L. Powers.

8-J. E. Bredsky, R. Burchardt. F. W. Diehl.

9-G. B. Deane Jr. A. W. Davidson. A. W. Davidson.

10-J. M. Varnum. J. G. Verhees. Kidd Burnes.

12-Louis Heim. M. J. Holdan.

13-C. D. Duell. Ralph Ogle. Ralph Ogle. Louis Heim M. J. Holahan
C. D. Duell, Ralph Ogle,
D. S. Brown James Co-tello
M. Goodkind, M. J. Dongherty,
J. Graham
W. H. Maxwedt, P. P. Treanor,
James Hickey, W. Cushing Ralph Ogle. M. J. Strain. Robert Power M. Dolan. 18-James Hickey W Cushing W II Newbury,
19-J B Fassitt J McEvoy H Kimbel,
20-William Law, J G Coffey F Thileman,
21-E H. Mytchell Joseph Koch,
22-J McKenna, J T McDonald T McSpoton,
22-J McLean, N. B Terpeay, C, W Dayron,
24-J L Wells, J H. Monaghan, W W Nitos,

STAGARA,

Democrat. Republican.

Democrat, or Temperance,

1-T. N. Van Volkenburgh. David D. Crosley. W. A. Bronson.

2-James Low. Sam. B. Eshelman. Galen Miller. 3-H. L. Duguid, .. P. H. Lyons H. P. Ross.

Chas. R. Caso. William Slosson.

1-Morgan Sbuit. William E. Mapes.

2-J. E. Watorbury, F. R. Brodhead. . . J. C. Hawkins.

2-W, H. Stoele... Otseno. ... Asher Sc 1-Ano Chase.....J. S. Browne...... — 2-N. Bridges. Frank Sisson Geo. McCabe, Wm. S. Clapp. 1-W. J. Young...W, H. Van Wyck... 2-B. V. Clowes...Geo. E. Bulmer.... 2-B. V. Clowes. Geo. E. Bulmer. ...
RENJAMEARE.
1-J. L. Thompson. L. W. Rhodes. ...
2-A. S. Comsteck. ...
3-A. L. Snyder. ... B. C. Strait. ... Oliver Fiske. Samuel R. Buck J. W. Husted. Wm. A. Sheppard St. LAWRENCE.

J. W. Huston.

1 Dandel Peck.
2 - W Chambilain, C. N. Conkey......
3 - E. S. Graper...

3 - E. S. Graper...

SARATOGA.

1 - H. F. Baker... John T. Baker.... Turner Hoag.*

2 - D. S. Potter... Lewis Wood...... B. M. Handy. Robt G. Havens Lewis Beach. John S. Swartwood. John D. Wages.

D. H. Evans. L. B. Pearshall.

1—J. W. Davis. E. J. Armstrong.

2—R. M. Tuttie. G. S. Humphrey. G. S. Humphrey.

E. A. Carpenter H. G. Scudder.

SULLIVAN.

Alpheus Potts. R. Morison.

F. G. Noulder.

DeWitt[Knapp.* E. G. Newlan, A. A. Slosson, TOMPKINS, C. M. Litus, J. M. Rumsey. Solomon D. King. Ste'n Davenport.*

C. M. Litus, J. M. Rumsey.

1-G. H. Sharpe., D. W. Sparling., J. L. Butroe*
2-P. D. Lefover, H. Von Aken., Barth Kelly.*
3-D. F. Winter., Thos. E. Benedett. E. Schoonmaker.*

Barelay ThomasH. P. Gwinne.;

H. P. Gwinup.*

1-Hiram Sisson. James Gitson.

2-Geo. L. Terry. Emerson E. Davis.*

1-A. P. Crofts., William Wood.

3-Jeff. Sherman. Geo. C. Hotekkiss. Geo. G. Hotekkiss.*

Albert Niles.*

Knapp. Geo. H. Wright. Ann P. Pish. Prank M Kidder. Robert C. Hewson. THE SENATOR FROM MAINE

Mr. Blaine Reviews the Pending Issues at Cooper Union.

DEMOCRATIC WILES.

Congress Utterly Unfit to Control the Circulation of the Currency.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute in favor of the election of the republican candidate for Governor of the State, Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell. The large hall of the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, while the various entrances from the street were besieged by crowds clamorous for admittance. After a little time there was on the part of many inside as great a desire to get out as was evinced by the outsiders to gain admittance, but efforts in either direction were unavailing. The great attraction was the announcement that James G. Blaine, republican Senator from Maine, would address the audience on the political issues connected with the present campaign. On the platform were represented the mercantile and commercial in terests of the city. On Mr. Biaine's appearance on the platform he was received with cheering and a waving of hats and handkerchiefs that continued for a considerable time. The meeting was presided over by Elliot C. Cowdin, who at the close of a somewhat lengthy speech introduced Mr. Blaine. A fresh outburst of cheers welcomed the speaker of the evening, who, when silence was restored, proceeded to address the meeting. He said it was an encouraging sign of the times and a promise of a successful result in this coming election in the State of New York, as also a promising sign in the politics of the country, when the merchants and business men of this great metropolis, the emporium of this nation, appear in their distinctive character to take part in this election. He asked them for the honor of being permitted to address them. He would not weary them by going over the issues at stake in their State election. The democrats, not only of the State, but throughout all the States, have been busy issuing pronunciamentos with reference to all outsiders, cautioning them against taking any part in this contest. "There is trouble among them," said the speaker. "There is dissension in the happy family. They have endeavored to get up a sort of an organization em racing one man from every State in the Union, and they have summoned Ben Hill, of Georgia, to be generalissimo in the great task of composing the

they have summoned Ben Hill, of Georgia, to be generalissimo in the great task of composing the domestic troubles of the United States democracy. But the consecration of leaders from all the States and Territories of the Union has failed to produce any sentiment of accord among them."

The leaders of the party would have you believe that this was but a State contest involving the right of a municipality to elect a county supervisor and so forth. But the election in which the people of the State of New York are engaged has a far wider and far more important range than the file party leaders wish to attach to it. Its result, the speaker went on to argue, would have an influence far beyond this city and State. He had observed not only here in this State of New York but elsewhere that when the democracy were hard pressed—or the assistant democracy, like Lucius Robinson, Governor of this State, and Benjamin F. Butter, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts—they are always cortain to issue proclamations that there is nothing in the world in it; it was nothing but a penny whistle. He said they were in the habit of warning the people not to take any special interest in the controversy. The republicans, on the other hand, ielt differently in this matter. They knew the context was weighted with important issues. They remembered that in the Conversional election of last year the democratic party throughout the country in combination with the greenback party voted shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the resumption of specie payment in 1879 was impossible. He remembered will that in the greenback party voted shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the resumption of specie payment, and the democrats declared that the republican party advocating it were on a green to the party was impossible. The last of payment in the form of that the party in fact in advocating it were on a green to the payment of the pay

United States represents coin Mercero commerce extends or civilization prevails. In Liverpool, London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Cairo, Bombay, Honoidu and Melbourne—all over the world, the paper money of the United States is recognized and valued as coin. To-day there is not a party in the United States that dares to rise up and dispute the wisdom of the Resumption act. Not a party in the United States of any respectability will incorporate in their platform a measure for the repeal of that Resumption act. You could not get a Congress of the United States to-day, elected outside of a lunatic asylum, that would dare speak against resumption; and if such a Congress could be found the people would consign them to the inside of a lunatic asylum. (Cheers).

INITIAL POINT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

This is the initial point of the whole controversy between the republicans and democrats, continued the speaker. The republican party is vindicated and triumphant in all its measures for the benefit of the county. With regard to the issue of paper from the national banks the question is, "If you have paper money, to whom will the power be confided of determining when and how much shall be issue?" There ought to be enough paper currency to meet the demand of commerce and of business in all its various channels, but who is to determine what shall be the amount? The answer may be let to Congress.

Mr. Elaine held he was not presumptuous when he

various channels, but who is to determine what shall be the amount? The answer may be lett to Congress.

Mr. Blaine held he was not presumptuous when he said that he knew more about Congress than those who had never been there; and he asserted that there was not a body of men in the United States so utterly unfitted to determine these questions as Congress. So conde that function to Congress, said he, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a merchant of intelligence among all I have the honor to address who would agree to pay or seil or deliver to the value of \$10,000 upon the strength of a currency so controlled. How could Congress undertake to decide how much paper currency should be issued for the purposes of the trade or commerce of the country? was the Senator's next question. When the country? was the Senator's next question of the greenback would be the destruction of the credit of the United States. There was a great deal of bosh uttered about the difference between the bondholder and the greenback holder, but every man of sense knew that there never was in the mercantile and financial history of the United States a moment when the greenback could have been destroyed without carrying the bonds with it. Congress, he said, could never have permitted the greenback to be destroyed without a sacrifice of the national credit.

THE TAXATION QUESTION.

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THE TAXATION QUESTION.

The papers of the country complain, Mr. Blaine said, of oppressive taxation. He would ask where the oppression came from. There have was a greater mistake than to talk of the taxation being oppressive. He did not know about the State taxes. That was a matter for Lucius Robinson. There was not a solitary financial measure which the republicans had taken ground on, from the beginning of the war to its conclusion, on which they had not been vindicated. He would be willing to step out of the canvass to-morrow if any democrat could point to a single measure on which the republican party had taken ground and put into the form of legislation, in which they had not been vindicated by the results. (Cheers.) He contended that so far from the bonds of the United States being exempted from taxation they paid a larger share of taxation than any other form of investment.

With regard to the cry of the use of the army at the poils he said there never was an army less disposed to interfere with the suffrages of the people than the army of the United States. He thought more and more every day of his life that if there was a day in the calendar in which there should be absolute immunity from all possible danger it is that great day when the free men of a free Republic are summoned to cast a free ballot and exercise the right of free suffrage. (Cheers.) The soldiers of the United States never have appeared at the polls for the purpose of intimidation, while intimidation and murder disgraced election in the South. The supporters of the Ku-Kiux are the men that said that the army of the United States needed for the protection of the voters should not have a dollar appropriated for their support, not a dollar for pay the pensions on which two or three hundred thousand families subsisted. "Now," said Senator Estine, in conclusion, "you have an election next Tuesday, and I want every man in New

either, were t'other dear charmer away." But they do not want Alonzo B. Cornell. But I say to you I want every man to remember that in voting for Mr. Cornell he votes for the best sentiment of the republican party in its best days. I want you to understand that there is no divided republicanism. There is no Bayes and anti-Hayes. Republicanism is the great consolidated power that is always to the front in the hour of danger, and that saved the Union in the dark and perilous days of the war. I call on you to vote for Mr. Cornell on Tuesday next. On the conclusion of the speech there was loud cheering.

Mr. J. B. Chittenden followed with a short address. He said:—There is a reckoning day, a day of wrocks and a day of confusion not far off, if government continues to manipulate the barking and currency business of the country with legal tender notes. If the Wall street furor rages a few mouths more as of late the consequences cannot be foretold, and no man should be named for President of the United States next year who is not ready to call back the government from its temporary war expedients to the faithful observance of its constitutional obligations in respect to the currency. It is now, most fortunately, perfectly convenient to determine promptly and by the highest authority the limitation of the constitution with reference to legal tender notes in times of peace, and the intelligent merchants of the whole country, without one dissenting voice, should definand of men in high places and seeking high places that they no longer shut their eyes to the vital importance of the question. As a partisan I take but precious little interest in the pending election; as a merchant I regard it of parsmount importance in a national point of view. He then proceeded to attack his friend, Senator Hill, of deorgia. On the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

TAMMANY'S RATIFICATION.

MR. KELLY ADDRESSES HIS SUPPORTERS ON HIS OWN BEHALF AND ATTACKS THE NEW YORK

A display of fireworks commenced in front of Tammany Hall and a band began to play at about seven o'clock last night. Then the doors of the building were thrown open and the hall was soon afterward gradually filled by the followers of the Wig-wam. At eight o'clock the galleries were crowded and the floor, which was cleared of seats, was partly occupied by a standing crowd. The meeting was called to order by Samuel G. Courtney. who proposed as its president Mr. Augustus Schell. This nomination was carried unanimously and with applause. The chairman said that the campaign had its humorous side in the independent press, or the press that called itself independent, but which he was told was largely owned by republican stockholders, who had been constantly fighting the democratic party for the purpose of injuring it. Resolutions were submitted and read by Mr. Fairfax McLaughlin, denouncing Mr. Tilden and Governor Robinson and applauding

the Tammany county ticket.

Mr. John H. Strahan spoke in support of the resolutions and said that the claim of Governor Robinson that he had reduced the State debt \$1,534,000 was MR. KELLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. John Kelly was received with loud and long continued applause. He bowed his acknowledgcontinued applause. He bowed his acknowledgements and then said that he thanked the audience for their expressions of kindness and recognized in that expression a principle. Respect, he said, was paid to the principle, and not to the man. As an instance of the want of principle of the Tiden and Robinson party it had been circulated throughout the State that day that it was his (the speaker's) intention to withdraw, and he wished to say that under no circumstances whatever, in the present state of the canvass, would he withdraw from the present contest. (Loud cheers.) A fac-simile copy of the Star had been prepared for issue on Monday morning next, and it was, intended to be circulated throughout the State to the extent of 200,000, in which it would be stated that John Kelly had been magnanimous enough to withdraw from the contest in favor of Governor Robinson. He implored the people not to be misled by any such statement. He would not withdraw, for he knew that the people desired to be rid of Tidden and Tiddenism forever. (Cheers.) In speaking of the press Mr. Kelly said that the New York Stan had the right of criticising him in any way it thought fit and comment upon him politically or otherwise, but the New York Stan had constantly belied him. If any one would take the trouble to go into the County Clerk's office they would find that the stock of that paper was chiefly owned by republicans, and therefore he asked, Was Charles A. Dans the man to teach him democracy? ("No, no.") Then there was snother paper, the New York REALLD, another paper that pretends to be independent. The articles published in the Henald and the Stan were calculated to produce a prejudice in the min of the people who had not an opportunity of reading any other paper, and those readers would get the impression that the charges made against the speaker wave true. Had it been considered carefully whether those papers were independent or not? They were not independent by any means. Both were supported, probably, more by the democratic party. ments and then said that he thanked the audience for their expressions of kindness and recognized

know the truth and be at all times ready to act when the time came for them to see that it was necessary for them to act."

When he, the speaker, entered upon the duties of the Comptrollership of the city he was anxious to reduce the burdous of the poor people by obtaining a reduction of taxes. It had been said by the Times—another lying, infamous paper, conducted by a man named Jones, and a paper that did not speak the truth—and by the New York Herald, sandthe Son, that he had not reduced the debt. He invited all of them "to come on" and the Mr. Morrells, too, to come on, and to examine the books of the Comptroller's office, and they would find that when he, the speaker, entered on the office of Comptroller the rate of taxation was \$2.50; the next year it was \$2.55, the next year \$2.55, this year it was \$2.58, and that last rate was occasioned by Governor Robinson redusing to sign certain bills. Yet those papers, like the Herald, that was getting \$1 a line for publishing Oakey Hall's message, and the New York Naa, that was eadd fifty cents a line for doing similar things during the time that the Ring had been in power—those papers had got hundreds of thousands of dellars in that way, and yet they claimed to be the reformers of the age, and said they had nover been connected with the mai-administration of our municipal government.

Mr. Kolly then spoke of the Public Burdens bill, which, he said, excepted the policemen, firemen and seasod teachers' salaries in m reduction. If they would reachers' salaries, Leatenaut Governor Dorsheimer, Mr. Thomas F. Grady and Mr. Seigner fellowed in short speeches, atter which the meeting adjourned.

ROBINSON'S SUPPORTERS.

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Enthusiastic Robinson meetings, held last night at Terrace Garden, at No. 76 avenue C and at Dra matic Hall, in East Houston street, were addresse matic Hail, in East Houston street, were addressed by Congressman James O'Brien. The first named meeting was also addressed by William A. Beach, Colonel John R. Fellows, Edwin R. Mesde and Frederick R. Coudert. A meeting of the Young Men's Independent Association of the Eighteenth ward was held at Nc. 406 East Twentieth street and listened to an address by Assemblyman Fitzgerald in favor of Lucius Robinson. A circular in the Governor's support, signed by many prominent business and professional men, was made public at the regular democratic headquarters. A letter similar in tone and still more vigorous in expression was received from Mr. Jere S. Black, who is unable to be in town until after election.

FAITHFUL TO TAMMANY.

Mr. Lawrence Conner, of the Sixth Assembly district, has not, as was stated, described Tammany Hall. He says:—"I am and always have been a Hall. He says:—"I am and always have been a Tammany democrat, and am now in full sympathy with the full ticket." Mr. Edward Morrissey also denies that he is a "Kelly bolter." He says:—"I intend to support John Kelly and sil other good men nominated by Tammany Hall until the polis close." Messrs. James P. Wilson, Joseph S. Hare and John F. McArdle say it is their intention "to remain now, as ever, in the interest of Tammany Hall, and of the ticket headed by John Kelly for Governor." They have resigned from the Tammany Hall General Committee, they say, because they do not wish to support Mr. James Fitzgerald for member of Assembly.

REGISTER LOEW AND MR. KELLY.

In the course of his denunciations of Governor Robinson at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday night, Mr. John Kelly cited the cases of Register Loew and County Clerk Gumbleton. In the course of his remarks Mr. Kelly stated that the papers in both cases were signed and about to be sent to New York, fixing the date of the removal of both officials at March 18. At that moment Mr. Loew's brother heard of the Governor's action. Acting under advice he, to protect his brother, went to hallomy and met two men who were intimate with Governor Robinson, engaged their services in the

ovening and, having paid them all the money they wanted, was in the morning informed that the influence had been potent and the Governor of the State would not remove his brother.

A HERALD reporter called on Mr. Loew at the Register's office, in the Rotunda, City Hall Park, yesperday, and requested a statement from him in regard to the matter. Mr. Loew said:—"I dony, in the most emphatic terms, that there is any foundation for the statement of Mr. Kelly, and I am at a loss to understand how Mr. Kelly came to make such a statement."

JOHN KELLY AND CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-A letter over the curious signature of "A North American Catholic" appeared in the Sun a few days ago, and has attracted, as it was intended to do, very widespread attention. The "North American Catho lic" may or may not have given his real name to the editor of the Sun, but I should like to have that real name communicated to the public in order to know whom it represents, how much Cathelicity it covers, and what may have been the writer's motive in addressing such a letter to the public so close to election day. Perhaps the 'North American Catholic" did well to veil his per sonality under a high sounding designation like mon with many others, to doubt his title to the name of Catholic at all until he furnishes better proof of his claim to it than is supplied in the views which he fathers in his communication to the editor

gent man, whoever he may be, and I venture to state that no intelligent Catholic in this community holds such views as he expresses. Therefore I must doubt his Catholicity. Intelligent Catholics are not in the habit of dragging their religion into politics, and yet that is the very thing "Mr. North American Catholic" does, while pretending to deprecate it in others.

the habit of dragging their religion into politics, and yet that is the very thing "Mr. North American Catholic" does, while pretending to deprecate it in others.

Not a word had been said on the subject until he introduced it. No one had charged Mr. Kelly with using the name or relationship of our good Cardinal for his political ends. On what authority, then, does "North American Catholic" make his charges or insinuations? Has he some superior knowledge withheld from the rest of mankind? Or does he make his facts to suit has ends? And what are his ends, pray? Ostensibly to champion Francis Kernan at the expense of Cardinal McCloskey and his nephew (by marriago), Mr. John Kelly, of Tammany Hall. Well, I don't think Senator Kernan will thank him for his officious interference. Mr. Kernan is able to care for himself without the aid of this mysterious "North Americas Catholic."

I don't know Mr. John Kelly—I have never even seen him—and I don't vote very often; so that it cannot be charged against me that I seek your columns to vindicate the ruler of Tammany Hall. But I am cartain that Mr. Kelly is not a fool, as he certainly would be were he guilty of the things cunningly in-inuated in the letter of "North American Catholic." Mr. Kelly is a Catholic, and, though he is a politician, I am told he is a good, sincere one at that. He knows very well the distaste Catholic bishops and pricats have for meddling in the politics of this country. He knows very well that to attempt to promote his political aims by means of tine pressit would be the surest way to secure their hostility. The humblest priest would resent it. How much the more would a Church dignitary of the eminence of Cardinal McCloskey? No, no, "Mr. North American Catholic," it won't do to insinuate; you must give your facts or your authority or nobody will believe you—that is to say, no Catholic will be blinded by your strategy.

Cardinal McCloskey nover meddles in the unpleasant business of politics. He never allows others to use his name for political purp

ship.
I ask you to publish this letter, not because I at tach very much importance to the Sun's letter, but because you have commented on the subject editorially, and I think it only fair that both sides should be placed before the public.

A LIBERAL CATHOLIC.

HOW GENERAL BUTLER FEELS.

A Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commer cial of the 29th says:—"General Butler is here attend would think he had only to count votes and write an inaugural address to become Governor of Massachusetts. He seems to look upon the opposition to him as merely nominal, and that it is now only question as to the size of his majority. His views on the democratic party of Massachusetts are quite unique. He says that it consists of a few gentlemen who hope some time to see a democratic President, unique. He says that it consists of a few gentlemen who hope some time to see a democratic President, and keep up an organization so that they may gobble up patronage when that time comes. He says they meet in convention annually, pass resolutions and nominate a plaster of Paris candidate. He proposes to send a delegation to the next National Democratic Convention and fight for recognition in place of what he calls wormout furniture. The question as to who constitute the democracy of Massachusetts will be decided by the National Democratic Convention. He does not claim to be a democrat, but is the representative of the people in their war on the republican ring."

HARRY LOWTHER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

CONVICTED OF A CRIME OF WHICH HE WAS NOT SAVE HIM FROM FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISON MENT.

A singular and highly important discovery was made in a criminal case in Elizabeth, N. J., late yesterday afternoon—a discovery which will save a man already convicted of a heinous crime from a long term in the State Prison, and which resulted in the arrest and incarceration in the Union County Jail of the real culprits. On Wednesday last a young man, named Harry Lowther, a resident of Elizabeth and respectably connected, was placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions in that city on an indictment for an assault og Miss Emily Oakley, of the same city, on the evening of June 17 last, while she was returning from a church picnic at Eller's Grove. The young lady was found wandering in the streets at midnight on that church picnic at Eller's Grove. The young lady was found wandering in the streets at midnight on that night, and when taken to the police station related the circumstances of the attack made upon her, but was unable at the time to identify or give the name of her assailant. Several weeks later, while walking on Broad street with her brother, she met young Lowther and immediately said to her brother, "That is the man who assaulted me." An officer was at once notified and Lowther was placed under arrest. He acknowledged that he had met Miss Oakley at the picnic, but strenuously denied that he was guilty of the charge, asserting that he left the grove before she did and that he was at his home and in bed by eleven o'clock. When placed on the witness stand he reiterated his statement, which was corroborsted by his brother and two other respectable citizens. Miss Oakley, in her statement to the jury, was positive that he was the man who assaulted her. The jury retired at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and, after balloting all night, brought in a verdict of "Guilty" at ten o'clock yesterday morning, with a recommendation for mercy. The blow completely prostrated the young man. Shortly after the verdict had been rendered ex-Chief of Police John Keron was handed a note which had a few moments before been received by a Mrs. Heaton, an aunt of the young lady. It read as follows:—

Elizaberii, N. J., Oct. 30, 1878.

Mrs. John Lowther.—

Elizaberii, N. J., Oct. 30, 1879.

With pleasure I take the pen to state to you that poor

Mrs. John Lowther:

With pleasure I take the pen to state to you that peor Harry is not guilty of that crime. As a friend I state to you that Charles Herry is the guilty person. I wish that you would see the Chief about that, and have him arrested. Please excuse me for not telling you before. I was afraid to get in the scrape myself. Please excuse my writing, for I am very anxious. Yours truly, UNINOWN.

resied. Flease excuse me for not teiling can before. It was afraid to got in the scrape myself. Please excuse my writing, for I am very anxions. Your truly, which my writing, for I am very anxions. Your truly, UNKNOWN.

Patrick Caffrey came up the avenue with Mrs. Heaton, and Charless Herry came un with Miss Oakley. If you want witnesses you will hear from us hereafter. Yours truly, UNKNOWN.

Chief Keron made minute inquiries concerning the man who delivered this note to Mrs. Heaton, and she intormed him the stranger was an old man, who limped and used a cane. The officer shortly afterward s wo in Broad street a man named Hege; who, upon being closely questioned, acknowledged that he delivered the note, and furthermore said that his son and a young man named Sauerbrand saw Miss Oakley in the company of one of the men mentioned on the night of the assault and Mrs. Heaton in the company of Caffrey. The latter was found at work in a coal yard by the ex-Chief at half-past five o'clock, and at first denied with indignation that he had been at the pionic or that he knew Miss Oakley. When the letter was shown to him he acknowledged that he said that Berry was the guilty man. Berry was subsequently strested, and he, too, at first denied that he knew anything about the case, and said that he was at Long Branch on the night of the assault. Afterward, like Caffrey, he acknowledged having been in the company of Miss Oakley and her aunt, and protested that Caffrey was guilty of the crime. They were at once committed to the County Jail. To-day Counsellor Gilhooly, who defended young Lowther, will move for a noile presequi, which, it is believed, will be granted by Judge Mecormack.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Secretar Sherman entered the Custom House and repaired t the rooms of Collector Merritt, with whom he wa